

# **2011 CENTRALIZED ABSTRACT REVIEW FORM**

**Authors & Institutional Affiliations:** (for FHI staff, specify Department/ Ming Zhongqiang, FHI Beijing Office, China; Rangsima Airawanwat, FHI Country Office) Kunming Office, China; Cheng Feng, FHI Beijing Office, China. FHI Director Approving Submission (Name, Title) **Cheng Feng, Country Director** X ICAAP 2011 Conference IAS 2011 C **Conference track** Project/FCO which will support FHI author attendance if abstract is accepted (Note "N/A" if submitting author does not plan to TASC 3 TASC Order #2/FCO 501500 attend and alternative presenters are available.) **Abstract Title** Family support, discrimination and quality of life among ART patients in Guangxi, China ART, quality of life, family support, discrimination, cohort **Key words Abstract Text** 

### **Background**

By December 2007, approximately 5,000 patients were receiving ART in Guangxi, China. However, limited studies on the effect of family support and discrimination on patients' quality of life (QoL) have been conducted.

## **Methods**

With funding support from USAID/PEPFAR, a cohort study on QoL among adult ART patients in Guangxi was conducted using a survey at baseline, 6, 12 and 24 months. Single factor analysis using Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) assessed relationships between family support, discrimination and QoL.

### Results

90.4% (n=281) of patients received family support at baseline, 91.8% (n=244) at 6 months, 95.5% (n=220) at 12 months, and 94.3% (n=230) at 24 months. The proportion of patients who did not feel discriminated against by their families was 87.2% (n=274) at baseline, 90.4% (n=229) at 6 months, 90.0% (n=210) at 12 months, and 94.5% (n=219) at 24 months. Patients' overall QoL scores were positively associated with both: having received family support (OR=2.6, p<0.01) and not feeling discriminated against by their families (OR=3.4, p<0.01).

### **Conclusions**

In levels of family support were found among the ART patients. Increased family support and non- crimination can enhance patients' quality of life.	